DUTCH HARBOR SEEN AS VITAL U.S. BASE

Scene of Latest Operations in Northern Pacific Is Described

Fog-bound Dutch Harbor, on the eastern coast of Unalaska Island in the Aleutians, cutting 900 miles to Japan as compared to Hawaii, is a recently reinforced strategic base for America—the hope of the United States fleet, submarine flotilla and airforce as an important leg on a trans-Pacific attack route to Japan. Situated 2,500 miles from Japan, Dutch Harbor, with a deep and excellent anchorage, was the scene of feverish United States military preparations in strengthening its encirclement of Japan.

As naval and air base for the United States, Dutch Harbor has a powerful wireless station, an airfield, extensive docks and oil tanks storing fuel for its fleets of warplanes and ships.

Key Base Built

Recently, a flying-boat base was constructed replete with hangars and facilities for large flying boats which made Dutch Harbor a focal point of vigorous activities.

Dutch Harbor, moreover, is used as a base for submarines and as headquarters for the guards in the area embracing the Bering Sea and the Aleutian Islands. The training fleets of the United States navy yearly made its pilgrimage to this northern base.

With a population of 1,000 persons, Dutch Harbor receives an annual seasonal influx of workers during the fishing seasons.

Noted for its thick fog, it is wafted by a warm breeze from the Japan current and its summer, which is from June to August, reminds one of autumn in Japan.

Unalaska, in which Dutch Harbor is located, is the most important island of the group of Aleutians situated in the Northern Pacific and extending about 1,200 miles westward from the extremity of the Alaskan Peninsula.

The majority of the islands bear evident marks of volcanic origin, and there are innumerable volcanic cones on the northern side of the chain, some of which are still active. The coasts are rocky and surf-worn and the approaches are exceedingly dangerous, the land rising immediately from the coasts to steep and bold mountains.

Not Wholly Volcanic

Many of the islands, however, are not wholly volcanic, but contain crystalline or sedimentary rocks, amber and lignite bed. Attempts have been made to raise sheep and reindeer on the islands due to luxuriant growth of herbage, but the industry is still in its infancy with some uncertainty as to future results. The principal occupation of the native inhabitants has always been fishing and hunting, but many are engaged concurrently in fox-farming, especially blue fox, which is being conducted extensively throughout the islands and with a fair measure of success.

In 1741, the Russian Government sent out Vitus Bering and Alexei Chrikov, the former discovering several of the western islands ad the latter, some eastern islands. A greater part of these explorers perished following a shipwreck, but some survivors managed to reach Kamchatka and reported that the islands were rich in fur-bearing animals.

Siberian fur hunters at once flocked to the Commander Islands, and gradually moved eastward across the Aleutian Islands to the mainland. In this manner, Russians gained a foothold on the islands and consequently, they belonged to Russia until 1867 when the country transferred the chain to the United States.

NIPPON MEDICAL STAFF WILL VISIT EAST INDIES

Introduction of Japanese Hospital Culture Is Aim of Party

With the object of introducing Japanese medical culture, a group of 43 persons including physicians, nurses and others headed by Dr. Toraichi Kosugi, a professor of the medical department of the Imperial University in Keijo, will leave shortly for the East Indies, says Domei.

Dr. Kosugi was requested by the military officials in the East Indies to take charge of a hospital attached to the Batavia University sometime ago, and since then has been studying ways and means to manage the hospital in a satisfactory manner.

The party will include specialists in internal diseases, surgery, ophthalmology, skin diseases, gynaecology and children's diseases as well as 23 trained nurses and other hospital staff members.

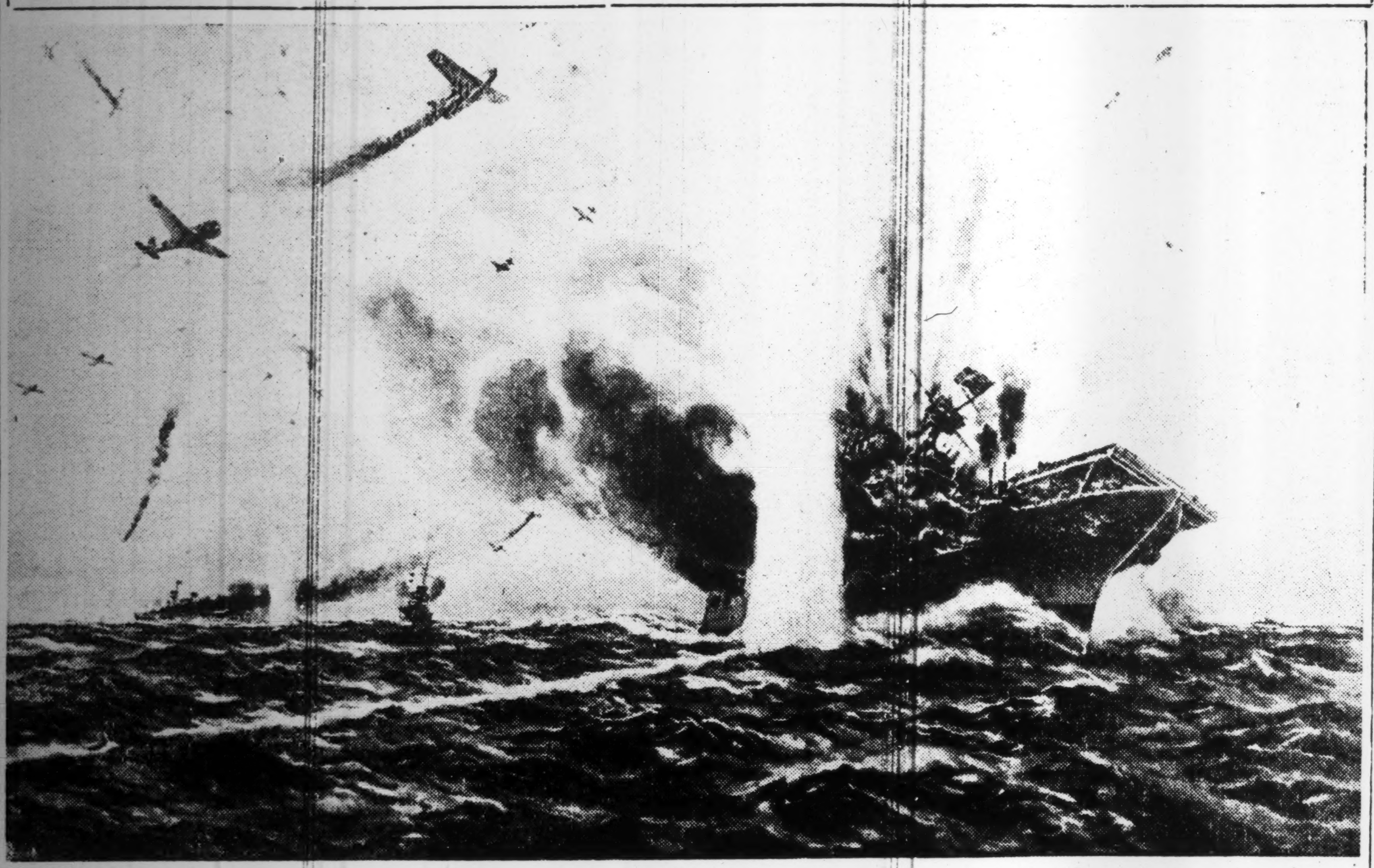
With their arrival in the South, it is believed that Japanese medical culture will be widely introduced to the native inhabitants who had hitherto been suffering due to incorrect diagnoses of unscrupulous American, British and Dutch doctors.

It is understood that Dr. Kosugi will primarily make detailed arrangements in Tokyo and then leave for the South with the party on or about June 20.

Ogawa Gets Saigon Post

The Foreign Office on Wednesday announced the appointment of Noboru Ogawa as Consul-General at Hanoi, reports Domei. Mr. Ogawa was formerly Consul-General at Haikow in Hainan Island.

Navy Scores Another Epochal Victory



Blasting all American hopes of conducting guerilla warfare on Japan by means of planes from aircraft carriers, the mighty Imperial Navy has sunk two more of these monster warships. The epochal successes were scored in surprise attacks on Dutch Harbor, in the Aleutians, and on Midway Island between June 4 and 7. Incidentally, of the seven aircraft carriers America possessed at the outset of the war, only two remain. In the graphic painting above, Ken Matsuzoe, noted artist, depicts the blasting of a carrier off Midway. (Passed by Navy Ministry).

SOCIAL REVOLUTION SAID BRITAIN'S FATE

Will Come as Result of Defeat In War, Predicts Tokyo Editor

Writing in the latest issue of the Economist, a widely read Japanese economic journal, Masaharu Nagato, assistant editor of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, says that the ultimate defeat of Britain in the current World War will bring about a collapse of British imperialism, the Conservative Party and the capitalist clique thereby creating a social revolution in Britain of the kind aimed at by the Labor Party and Harold Laski, reports Domei.

However, Mr. Nagato contends that so long as Mr. Laski and the British Labor Party continue to live upon exploitation of the British colonies, they will not be able to effect a social revolution of the kind they have in view, and that it is entirely inconsistent for them to wish for a British victory in the second World War and at the same time, hope to realize a social revolution in Britain.

"The strategical reverses of Britain which is losing every battle and its weak fighting power are not all the worries of Britain. As a matter of fact, the lack of just and righteous war aims with which to stir up the blood of the British people is the source of a greater headache to Britain which now finds itself at the crossroads of rise or fall.

Agony Increases

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the agony of Britain in this respect has become more and more serious. At the opening of the second European War, Britain declared that as its war aims, it would fight till the Nazi regime was overthrown and that it would struggle to the end for the sake of freedom.

"Those are the aims of Britain as so far declared. Already, three years have gone by since the start of the second European War, but Britain's war objectives have not been further elucidated. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who replaced Neville Chamberlain, has not as yet clarified in the least the aims of Britain, restricting himself to the declaration that, first of all, Britain must win.

"If the war situation was developing in the direction of final victory for Britain as declared by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the British people might have displayed their piratical valor and courage, supporting wholeheartedly the Churchill Cabinet.

"However, the actual situation surrounding Britain is assuming a very gloomy tone. At the outset of the European War, Britain grandiloquently declared that it would assume an offensive within three years of the war against Germany, but not only has this blustering been betrayed but it has also been driven into a tight spot by a counter-blockade. Britain's downfall has been greatly precipitated by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the subsequent glorious victories of Japan. Both the United States and Britain have been dealt telling blows by this nation.

Criticism Mounting

"The hopeless objective circumstances surrounding Britain have caused the British people to reexamine its war aims. Especially, the salaried class which is being made to pay the greatest sacrifice for the conduct of the war is now beginning to suspect if the war aims of the Churchill Cabinet are in accord with the interests of the salaried class, and the latter is now trying to draw a definite explanation from the Churchill Cabinet on this point.

"It is a blunt fact that the British Government is levying a very high tax rate upon the earners of large incomes. Those who have an annual income of £1,000 are being imposed an income tax amounting to £424:8s, while those with an annual income of £100,000 are assessed a tax of as much as £94,234:17s, including compulsory savings which the Government promises to pay back after the war. Hence, the taxation rate has now reached the highest possible limit. Accordingly, since the advent of this year, the British Government has already increased indirect taxation, and it is self-evident that this, coupled with the rising commodity prices, is increasing the burden of the wage-earners. It is then, only natural that the wage-earners who are making the greatest contribution for the conduct of the war, with the Labor Party as their nucleus, should request Churchill to clarify the war aims of Britain.

Enveloped in Gloom

"In the first European War, the British Trade Union Council and the Labor Party held a joint meeting in December, 1917, at the Central Hall in London and adopted a 5-point resolution after reviewing the war aims of Britain after a lapse of three years since the outbreak of the European war, when the stress and burden of war became very heavy on the working class, especially in view of the fact that Britain was enveloped in gloom without being able to make no forecast as to how the war would turn out.

"In April of that year, within the short period of one month, the total British merchantmen sunk by German submarines reached as high as 900,000 tons, while the food situation in Britain was so aggravated that it would not support the British people longer than a fortnight, and it seemed as if Germany's counter-blockade of England would prove a factor for an ultimate victory.

"This alarming situation was later on gradually relaxed, but a period of darkness continued to prevail for some time. But, as compared with present day Britain, there was a ray of hope for final victory even at the time of gloom because Britain had the support of Japan and Italy, and could use the Mediterranean entirely unmolested. Britain had no worry over the situation east of the Suez Canal, including India and Australia. Britain, today, is now in a much more critical condition than it was in the worst period in the first European war.

Big Sacrifices Unavoidable

"Thus viewed, it is unavoidable that the wage-earner class and the Labor Party which are made to pay the greatest sacrifices under the stress and burden of the present war should approach the Churchill Cabinet for clarification of the war aims.

"Recently, the Daily Mail, which is the most enthusiastic supporter of British imperialism and a champion of the propertied class in Britain, had Ward Price who is considered to be pro-German, wrote in its columns to the effect that Britain is heading gradually toward socialism; that once State control is introduced over labor, material and currency it will be well-nigh impossible to stop the trend and that after the war, Britain, will no doubt, adopt revolutionary conceptions from Bolshevism, Fascism and Nazism.

What Laski Wrote

"On the other hand, Laski wrote in the Daily Herald, mouthpiece of the Labor Party, to the effect that Churchill is refusing to believe that this is a war of revolution, and unless the principle of revolution is sufficiently adopted, it is impossible to stir up the people to rise up and win the war. He also stated that what the masses want is not only victory but to know what is to come after the war, and that Churchill cannot win the 20th century war because he is wedded to the 19th century conservative conception, adding that those who know this are Labor Secretary Bevin, Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

"The fact that the progressive members of the Conservative Party are admitting that a social revolution is now evident in Britain and that leaders of the working class are demanding that Churchill should admit the social revolution now taking place and that he should adopt socialist principles, are very good indices to the future direction toward which Britain is now heading.

"However, so long as Laski and labor leaders of Britain try to bring about a social revolution based upon the exploitation of its colonies, it would be an inconsistency of the highest degree. Trying to realize a social revolution in Britain while wishing to come out victorious in the present war is another inconsistency, for only through defeat of Britain can come the collapse of British imperialism, the fall of British capitalist faction and the rise of the working class," Mr. Nagato concludes.

LIFE IN CHUNGKING TOLD BY EVACUEES

'Chiang Is a Hypocrite,' Cry Disappointed Chinese Merchants

"Chiang Kai-shek is a hypocrite"! This is the bitter cry raised by the Chinese overseas merchants who returned to Chungking to seek "a place for peaceful living," reports a Miyako dispatch from Shanghai, quoting the remarks of those Chinese refugees who, on deserting Chungking, had entered into the Japanese occupied areas.

The Chinese overseas merchants are the most nostalgic people in the world. They make it a rule to go back to their native country even after living for scores of years in overseas colonies. If they die in the colonies, they invariably have their ashes sent to their homeland.

Since the outbreak of the current war, more and more Chinese returned to Chungking from their respective settlements, their number totaling 528,000, according to a recent census.

A Bitter Disappointment

The city of Chungking, however, presented a ghastly, miserable aspect to the Chinese colonists, who had expected something entirely different.

For the first time, they learned that the Chungking forces had been successively defeated and that Chungking, which they had visualized to be "a place for peaceful living" was in ruins.

They also realized that the enormous sums of money that they had sent to Chungking as "patriotic funds" had failed to stem the onrush of the Japanese Forces.

"Chiang Kai-shek is a hypocrite! We hereby discard our understanding and suspend our support toward the Chungking regime." Those cries became more and more clamorous as the conditions of the doomed city became worse and worse.

Realizing the utter futility of remaining in Chungking, they finally began to evacuate the city in twos and threes and filtered gradually into the Japanese occupied areas.

Revealing the recent miserable conditions prevailing in Chungking, one of those evacuees, a teacher of a middle school told as follows:

Fish Costs 50 Yuan

"My salary was 120 Yuan, while a fish cost 50 Yuan in Chungking. When Japanese warplanes raid the city, the citizens flee into air raid shelters. However, as 10,000 people died in a shelter because of a flaw in the ventilation system, most of the Chungkingites prefer to go out of the city to the suburbs during an air raid.

"The only consolation for the citizens, who have been deprived of all means of amusements, is to read newspapers or magazines. The contents of the newspapers, however, deteriorated day by day owing to the fact that many famous men of letters and cultured people evacuated the city or have been imprisoned.

"Only three book stores now remain open in Chungking. Many of the publications have been cancelled and those from foreign countries are seldom obtained, because many of them are banned by the censors."

Lectures on South Begin

The first of a series of lectures on the Southern Regions sponsored by the Tokyo Prefectural Commercial Museum was held here on Tuesday afternoon with Professor Nishizo Uezaka of Waseda University speaking on the topic "Exchange Problems in the Southern Regions," and Dr. Nobutaka Ishii of Tokyo Imperial University lecturing on "Sanitation Work in the Southern Regions," reports Domei. The lectures, which will be held for 10 days, are attracting considerable attention.

ARAKANESE RETURN TO ORIGINAL HOMES

Announcement Made by Nippon Army Restores Confidence To Evacuees

The Arakanese inhabiting the Akyab sector on the northern coast of Burma, who had fled to the nearby islands, have returned to their native places, as an announcement was recently made by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces clarifying the true aim of the Japanese advance in Burma, reports an Asahi correspondent from Akyab. The report follows:

Akyab is a modern port town built by the British. The port can accommodate 10,000 ton class ships.

The British used to send out to Calcutta the oil produced in the oilfields in the Irrawaddy sector. When the British Forces fled to Calcutta from this port, they set fire to the crude oil on the wharfs.

Beautifully-constructed roads run through the city and stately buildings of the Imperial Bank, hospitals, military barracks and former British residences grace the roads.

In contrast to the modern aspects of this city, the inhabitants of Akyab are primitive. They are Arakanese who are half-castes of Burmese and Indians.

They differ from the pure Burmese in appearance and cannot understand Burmese. They do not marry either the Burmese or the Indians.

When the Japanese Forces occupied Akyab, all Arakanese evacuated the city to the nearby islands.

The Japanese soldiers, stationed in the city, asked a Burmese volunteer who could understand Arakanese to proclaim the true aim of Japan's advance into that country. As a result, the Arakanese have returned to the Akyab sector from their respective shelters. Peace and order is fast being restored in the city.

TOKYO TENNIS ASSOCIATION PICKS 8 TENNIS CHAMPIONS

To Represent Japan in East Asia Tournament to Be Held At Hsinking

Following the elimination matches held here yesterday, the recommendation committee of the Tokyo Tennis Association chose eight champions to participate as Japan's representatives in the East Asia Tennis Meet to be held at Hsinking, Manchoukuo, this summer.

They are: Goro Fujikura, Eizaburo Yamakawa, Shinzo Okada and Shin Tanabe all from Keio University; Tamotsu Washimi of Waseda University; Akio Murakami of the Koshien Tennis Team; Haruo Horikoshi also of the Koshien Tennis Team; and Osamu Akimoto of the Takemura Company.

CHOSENESE PLEASED OF CHANCE IN ARMY

Premier Tojo Swamped With Letters for Extending Conscript System in 1944

Reflecting mounting patriotism among the people in Chosen, several thousand letters and telegrams of thanks have been sent to Premier General Hideki Tojo by the Chosenese, following the announcement that conscription would be instituted in Chosen in 1944, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial headquarters revealed on Wednesday, reports Domei.

Colonel Yahagi, lauding this patriotic response of the Chosenese in a verbal statement, called upon them to enhance their efforts to serve their country for a successful conclusion of the war.

"Not only the people in Chosen but the Chosenese residing in the hinterland of Manchoukuo and China," Colonel Yahagi said, "have sent letters and telegrams expressing their decision reached by the Government to extend the conscript system to Chosen effective in 1944."

Representatives of some groups came up all the way from Chosen to Tokyo to pay homage to the Imperial Palace and to call on Premier Tojo in order to extend their gratitude, the Army press chief stated.

"It is a matter for congratulations," Colonel Yahagi declared, "that the 24,000,000 people of Chosen, moved by the honor of being able to take part in the sacred war, have stiffened their determination to render services to their country and to work as a solidly united nation toward the successful conclusion of the war."

Tanaka Off for Chosen

Takeo Tanaka, newly appointed Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, left Tokyo for his post on Wednesday, reports Domei.

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TOKYO PLAYHOUSES OFFER FINE DRAMAS

Comedies and Girls Revue Popular — Kabuki and Shimpa Are Active

In no country can one find today such seething dramatic activity as Japan today with the theater calendar of the month literally packed to the limit. If one were to pick the field of classics for his entertainment he does not have to go far in making choice for the capital is filled with the traditional Kabuki offerings and there are weekly performances of the various schools of Noh. Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia even the cloistered Noh folks have come out in the open and are giving periodic public performances although much can be said against this practice when the dramatic technique of the Noh itself is unsuitable for mass consumption.

In the arena of light entertainment, the capital's many theaters know no bounds in the variety of funmakers and popular revues. The average comedians and their troupes had heretofore been limited to the so-called Asakusa amusement quarters but in recent years they have successfully invaded the major playhouses and appealing more and more to the upper strata of society. Witness the cases of Roppa, Enoken and the latest comer Kingoro.

Good Comedies Given

In going over the dramatic front for the month of June, credit must go to comedian Kingoro for the unique presentation of three comedies at the Yurakuza theater. From the standpoint of entertainment, undoubtedly it is the best bet of the month for it can truly offer relaxation to the tired mind.

Across the street from Yurakuza, the snow troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera is performing currently, rounding up the Co-Prosperity Series which they began some months ago. The number is called "Peking" and features Miss Shidare Itoi, the premiere songbird of this company. Backed by the talented group of producer, musical director, and stage designer, this troupe excels all others in building into a composite whole the manifold elements that go to make up a revue number. The name of director Hideo Utsu must be mentioned here as the man behind the successful organization.

The Kabuki this month is far from being the usual all-star combination but gets along marvelously and big names like Kikugoro, Koshiro or Kichiyemon. To make up for the lack of high-powered thespians, Uzayemon, Mitsugoro and Nizayemon give spirited performances throughout the daily matinee and evening programs which must be highly taxing to the aged actor like Uzayemon. Every number is the usual repeat performance of the classic Kabuki vehicle, especially noteworth being "Yowanasake Ukinanoyokogushi" featuring Uzayemon and Nizayemon as the hero and heroine respectively.

What might be termed the most unique presentation of the month is the first bill on the Meijiza program by the Shinsei Shimpa group. This group has just returned from a tour of Manchoukuo and offers as a souvenir number "Sungari" which portrays the struggle of a Japanese community in Harbin during the early days of the Manchurian Incident.

Having witnessed the progress of Manchoukuo first hand, the stage setting of every one of the six scenes of the play is designed by the leading members of the troupe such as Kan Ishii, Eijiro Yanagi, Ichijiro Oya and Shotaro Hanayagi. All in all, it is an enthusiastic performance and a good deal of credit for good work must naturally go to playwright Matsutaro Kawaguchi who knows all the ins and outs of the Shimpa drama and its personnel. There are two other plays, both equally good, featuring the usual domestic problems common to the shimpa vehicles.

Tokyo Gekijo Excellent

Three delightful plays, staged jointly by the Masao Inouye and Yaeko Mizutani troupes, comprise this month's program at the Tokyo Gekijo and are drawing large attendances to each performance.

Bouquets are again earned by Miss Mizutani and Mr. Inouye, two of the country's most popular stage luminaries, for their polished performances. Miss Mizutani especially deserves high praise. The widely varied roles played by this versatile actress give her full scope to display her remarkable talent to its fullest extent and Miss Mizutani certainly lives up to her reputation. Her acting is superb.

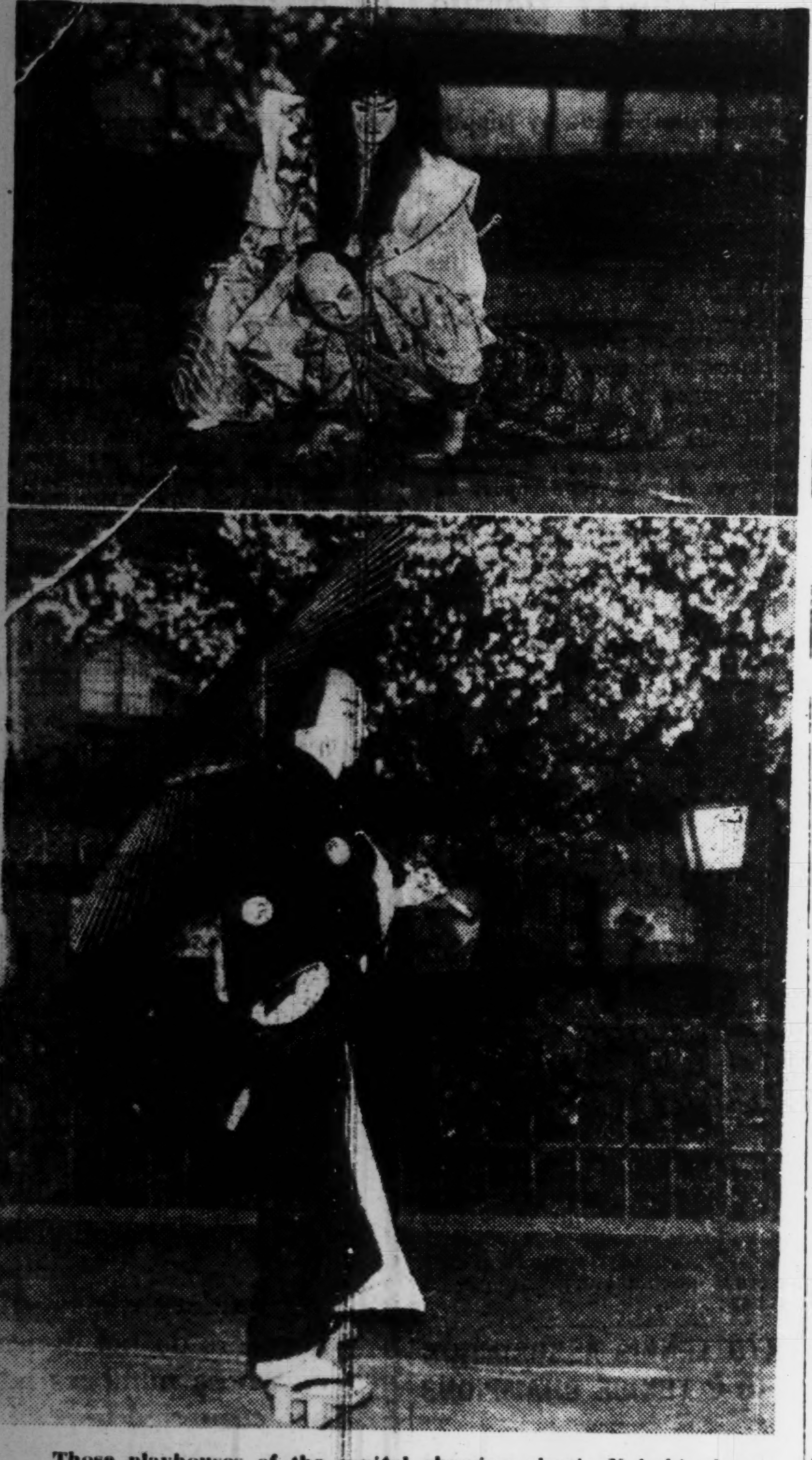
Mr. Inouye turns in a sterling performance while Toshiyo Yamaguchi, the clever juvenile, carries off his parts with rare flourish. The "lesser lights" are also good and as a matter of fact the entire cast turns in a performance worthy of high praise.

With the exception of the first play which is a costume presentation, the others deal with wartime Japan and the doings of its people on the home front. In brief, the theme centers on the nation's efforts to emulate the spirit of self-sacrifice which is guiding the Imperial Forces to such brilliant victories.

The names of the plays, performed in the order given, are: "Taruya Osen," in two acts; "Tomozuna," in four scenes and "Shimimuki Jinsen," in three acts and seven scenes. The curtain rises at 4:30 p.m. daily with matine performances from 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Reviving the ever popular "Chushingura" or the story of 47-ronin the Zenshinza troupe comes back this month to the Shimbashi Embujo theater under the leadership of Chojuro Kawarazaki. Their fame in presenting this type of program has been widely acclaimed and the theater is expected to see a capacity house daily.

Kabuki Plays Popular



Those playhouses of the capital showing classic Kabuki plays are packed nightly with enthusiastic theater-goers who prefer to see the traditional form of entertainment. Top photo shows a scene from "Chushingura" at the Shinbashi Enbujo. Lower: The aged Uzayemon in a youthful role in one of the colorful Kabuki offerings at the Kabukiza.

DOMESTIC PICTURES IMPROVE IN QUALITY

Censorship of Stories Shows on Other Hand Production Quantity Decrease

With the censorship before the production of motion pictures having been carried out effectively in recent years, the quality of domestic pictures has been raised although the production quantity decreased, an official survey of the Home Ministry revealed. The pictures inspected during the year 1941 aggregated 39,705 cases or 96,715 reels; this being a decrease of about 16,000 cases or about 27,000 reels in quantity. Nevertheless, those barred from public performance totaled only 11 cases last year whereas the total of the unapproved pictures in the previous year was 35 cases.

After completing necessary arrangements with the military authorities concerned, a party of cameramen and screen players under the direction of Susumu Musha, of the Japan Motion Picture Company, who had been stationed in Canton, departed for Hongkong to take location shots of "Hongkong," a big-scale dramatic film, depicting the occupation of the Crown Colony, the then British stronghold in East Asia.

According to word received here by the South Seas Motion Picture Association, "Nishizumi Sensha Taicho Den" (The Tale of Captain Nishizumi, the Commander of Tank Unit), a Japanese picture, which made a big hit in Hanoi recently, also gained a big popularity in Haiphong.

In addition to the ambitious picture entitled "Hongkong," the Japan Motion Picture Company is contemplating to produce an additional high-caliber film called "Malaya Kessenki" (Decisive Battle in Malaya), a screen version by Ryuji Nagami. The vanguard of the cameramen and producers left Tokyo recently for an undisclosed destination, where they will commence the shooting of the picture in mid-July under the supervision of the Army.

The Education Ministry has recently approved the two culture features, including "Tairiku Shigen Sekitan" (Coal, the Continent's Resources) by Nippon Ko-on, and "Ikita Imonbukuro" (Living Comfort Bags) by Chuo Eiga.

Depicting the distinguished services of the Japanese Air Force and the strenuous efforts of the girl factory workers behind the wings, the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company is now preparing to produce an aviation picture called "Aiki Minami ye Tobu" (The Plane Hops Off for the South).

As the 19th and 20th recommendations, "Umiwashi" (Sea Eagles) by Geijutsu Eiga, and "Shori no Kiso" (the Foundation of Victory) by Riken have recently been endorsed by the Government-General of Chosen.

To promote knowledge of science among the women, a series of 16-millimeters talking version of cultural features will be produced for the use of a circuit performance under the joint sponsorship of various public organizations such as the Scientic Motion Picture Association, Aiikukai, Japan Women's Society, and the Science Mobilization Association. Those under contemplation include "Ninsanpu no Seiri to Eisei" (Physiology and Sanitation of Women with Child), "Ippan Ikujiho" (Rearing of Infants), "Nyuyoji no Seishin Hatsuiku" (Mental Development of Infants), and "Kekkon to Iden" (Marriage and Heredity).

Under the support of the War and Navy Ministries, the Board of Information and other Government offices concerned, the first meeting of the preparatory committee for the establishment of a Japan Motion Picture Circuit Showing Federation was held recently at the Board of Information to discuss definite plans for the contemplated federation.

"Hahago Gusa" (Mother and Children), a dramatic film by Shochiku, which was enthusiastically received on the local screen, has been selected as a suitable picture for classroom use by the Education Ministry.

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PETZOLD'S SERVICES TO JAPAN REWARDED

German Professor at 1st Higher School Decorated for Promoting Education

In recognition of his contributions to Japan's educational circles, Bruno Petzold, Professor of the First High School, Tokyo, was on Wednesday decorated with the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Mr. Petzold, leading German resident here, has been in Japan for more than 30 years.

Book to Be Published

In this connection, the Asahi reports that a colossal work on Buddhism, written by Mr. Petzold will be published here in the near future, explaining that all of his private time had been devoted in compiling data for this great work.

To date, Mr. Petzold has written and published several hundred books, the Asahi adds.

Toshihiko Katayama and Michio Takeyama, also professors at the First Higher School, are now making complete arrangements for the publication of this gigantic work on Buddhism by the noted German savant.

Preparations were made, when the late German Ambassador to Tokyo Dr. Wilhelm Solf was staying here, for the publication of the work by the Oxford University Press, London, and others. However, the World War and the Greater East Asia War have made this impossible, the Asahi says.

According to Mr. Katayama and Mr. Takeyama, an association will be formed shortly to hasten the publication of the work since it will play an important role in popularizing Japanese Buddhism throughout the world, it was said.

To Remain Permanently

Mr. Petzold, the journal stated, has expressed his desire to remain permanently in this country. Mrs. Petzold, who passed away four years ago, has been buried at Mt. Hiyei, Kyoto. His son, Arnulf, well known architect in Tokyo, who was educated in Germany and married to a girl whom he met while there, also resides in the capital.

Concert Calendar

Violin Recital by Haruhiko Okami, accompanied by Toshiko Okami at the piano, Friday, June 12, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

Debut Recital by Miss Suzuko Nikaido, pupil of Madame Netke-Loewe, accompanied by Alexis Abaza at the piano, Saturday, June 13 at 7 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan.

Beethoven Cycle Concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Soloist: Professor Leo Sirota at the piano. Saturday, June 13 at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Concert by the Meiji University Symphony Orchestra, Sunday June 14, at 6 p.m., at Meiji University Memorial Hall, Surugadai, Kanda.

The 17th concert by the Japan Youth Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Tadashi Hattori, Monday, June 15, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Piano Recital by Kikuji Tanaka, Tuesday, June 16 at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan. kan.

Violin and Piano Recital by Professor Alexander Moguilewsky and Professor Leo Sirota, Thursday, June 18 at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

The 10th Abonnement Concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Friday, June 19, at Hibiya Public Hall.

The 15th Concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin. Soloists include Professor Leo Sirota, piano and Miss Chizuko Asano, soprano, Saturday, June 20, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree at 5:30 p.m., at Kyoritsu Kodo.

The 5th Concert of the "Nankai Gakuyu" (formerly Kalua Kamaainas) Soloists include Eiichi Asabuki, vibraphone and Miss Yoshie Makihara, soprano, Saturday, June 20, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Sunday Special Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra (formerly New Symphony Orchestra), under the baton of Kazuo Yamada. Soloists include Miss Yasuko Tani, first piano and Miss Mayako Muroi, second piano, Sunday, June 21, at 1 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Concert with Vocal solo and Duet, musicians including Miss Sueko Hirahara, Miss Chieko Komori and others, Monday, June 22, at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Under the guidance of the Board of Information, leading theatrical groups have started elaborate preparations for the presentation of the outbreak of the China Affair as a means of contributing to the accomplishment of the sacred war and the enhancement of national morale.

Sai Shoki, famous Chosen dancer, recently departed from Mukden for North China to make an extended tour of entertaining the Japanese soldiers at the fighting front at the request of the Relief Department of the War Ministry. She had been visiting various cities in Chosen and Manchoukuo since February this year.

For three months beginning July, the Kinryukan, one of the popular theaters in the Asakusa amusement center, will be closed to make a large-scale repair.

Arriving in Hsinking last week, Kikugoro Onoye, noted Kabuki actor, and his own troupe made their first performance of Kabuki plays in Hsinking with success, according to a report. Their goodwill mission as representatives of the traditional Japanese stage activity in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire will be extended to other leading places in Manchoukuo until the end of this month. For four days from June 16, they are scheduled to play in Mukden.

Baku Ishii, popular dancer, and his own company of dancers will visit the border of North Manchuria and principal cities in Chosen for a month, starting the middle of this month.

To entertain the Japanese soldiers at the front in the Southern Regions, a group of Shochiku revue dancers and several screen stars of the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company will be sent there in the near future.

After completing a month's trip in Manchoukuo in seeking dramatic materials for the Japanese stage, a party of noted dramatists, stage designers and drama critics, including Osuke Agi, Hideji Hojo and Kisaku Ito, recently returned to Tokyo. In order to promote friendly relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, these collected materials will be dramatized for the metropolitan stage in the coming fall.

"Kure Gunko" (Kure Naval Port) is the title of a four-act drama by Mitsutoshi Chigiri, which will feature a 11-day performance of the Zuiho Gekidan at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, commencing June 20. The drama has been listed in the national drama sponsored by the Board of Information.

Sumizo Ichikawa, Shikaku Nakamura and their troupe, who have been on a circuit performance in the rural districts since the early part of this month, are scheduled to visit Iyo, Matsuyama, Kochi and Tokushima during the latter part of this month before returning to the capital, where their performance is promised to be given either at the Tokyo Gekijo or the Kabukiza in July.

Nakano's new drama entitled "Rappa" (A Trumpet) is scheduled to be staged at the Meijiza in July. It will feature the performance of the Shimpa theatrical troops headed by Rokuro Kitamura and Noboru Umejima.

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Tokyo to Hold Gala Display Exhibiting 600 Varied Items of Leonardo da Vinci

With all preparations nearly completed, the Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition will be opened on July 10 at the Sangyo-kan near Ueno Park, according to the Asahi, reports Domei.

At the exhibition, for the opening of which Premier Benito Mussolini is extending great assistance, about 600 items, all original da Vinci products, will be shown.

Among the exhibits will include a 30 foot tall water pump designed by the Italian genius and a die and press for manufacturing coins as well as paintings, and sculptures.

The da Vinci exhibition was held at Milan in 1939 and later again at the New York World's Fair. However, it is said that the forthcoming exhibition to be held at Ueno will be the largest one of its kind. On account of the lack of space, only a limited number of items were displayed at the Milan and New York Exhibitions.

The Italian authorities concerned shipped these 600 exhibits from New York immediately before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, thus narrowly escaping seizure by the American authorities.

As it will greatly promote understanding between Japan and Italy through cultural means, Premier Mussolini and the Italian Ambassador in Tokyo, Mario Indelli, are giving all assistance.

FRENCH FILM PROGRAM FOR 1942-3 IS APPROVED

Production of 72 Features to Be Made Possible by German Support

Special

PARIS, June 10.—German occupation authorities in France have sanctioned the annual production program of the French film industry for 1942-43.

According to this program, 72 feature-length pictures will be produced in occupied and unoccupied France in the new production year. It is pointed out that such a large-scale production is possible only because the Germans are willing to supply the necessary raw materials.

After expelling all Jewish influences, 42 French film companies have joined to form a national film syndicate to work out a sensible distribution system.

Paris has been made the headquarters of all French film producers.

NISEI PLAY PRESENTED

'Blood' to Show Life of American-Born Japanese

Beginning this evening at the Kokumin Shingekijo, in Tsukiji, a play based on the life of Nisei in America entitled "Blood" by Tadamoto Tokita will be presented by the Geijutsu Shogekijo troupe under the direction of Kihachi Kitamura. Like other dramas of the same nature offered recently, the play attempts to reveal the spirit of Japanese pioneers in a foreign land and their struggle in trying to raise their offsprings as true Japanese.

It is noteworthy that the stage setting has been designed by Kisaku Ito, Japan's premiere craftsman in this field, who understands well the life of the Japanese communities in the United States.

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HELSINKI ANXIOUS TO HOLD POST-WAR OLYMPIC GAMES

Wants to Compensate for 1940 Cancellation—Athletes Even Train at Front

D.N.B.

HELSINKI, June 9.—Finnish sports circles are of the opinion that since the Olympic Games that were to take place in Helsinki in 1940 had to be cancelled, the first peacetime Olympic Games should be held in the Finnish capital as a kind of compensation.

The Olympic Games are so popular in this country that the athletes are even training at the front since it is only rarely possible to give them leave for such purposes. Many of them are training between two patrol undertakings.

A collection of all of articles that help furthering such a training like javelins, balls, disks, etc. is being held all over the country at the present time.

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Situation Wanted

JAPANESE lady, speaks simple English, can cook, seeks position in any capacity, but wants to have spare time during daytime or after 3. Box 211, Japan Times, Yokohama.

TYPIST, experienced in English and Japanese typing, seeks position. Write to Box 210, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

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TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15 Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0662, 0663. Director Dr. Y. Takata, Sanatorium — The Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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BURMA'S PETROLEUM ECONOMIC STRENGTH

Deposits in Burma and India Yield 111,000,000 Barrels Estimates Expert

GREAT INCREASE SINCE 1889

Exported in Two Forms—Refined and Crude; Oil Refineries in Rangoon

"It goes without saying that the petroleum resources in Burma and India, particularly in the states of Assam and Punjab, have hitherto been treasured by Britain," begins an article contained in the periodical Kokusei Club, under the title 'Petroleum and Oil Fields in Burma.'

"In 1889 the combined petroleum production in Burma and India, totaled 94,000 barrels. In 1919, 30 years later, the production swelled remarkably to practically 100 times as much as that of 1889. Thus it is observed that the production of petroleum in these areas has gone a long way toward the aid of Britain's resources.

"It must be remembered, however, that the petroleum resources of Burma are by far greater in volume than those in Assam and Punjab combined. It naturally follows therefore, that Britain has been reliant on the resources in the former rather than the latter. It is difficult to estimate the approximate figure of petroleum resources in Burma, however, according to one export, the combined petroleum deposits in Burma and India, are estimated to yield 111,000,000 barrels.

Petrol Second to Rice

Petroleum from Burma, is of as much importance to Britain as most of the other combined products in the country, barring rice, with which as a matter of fact, it stands second in the volume of exports as shown in the following table:

Commodity	Value (In 1,000 rupees)	Pct.
Rice, cereals, tobacco	241,880	50.0
Petroleum and other fuels	121,419	25.0
Metallic ore	57,289	11.8
Timber	34,277	7.1
Total (including others)	484,821	100.0

"From the viewpoint of the world production of petroleum products, Burmese production of petroleum is as small as 0.3 per cent, and is about 14 per cent of the production in the East Indies.

Has Old History

"According to historians, it was in 863 B.C. that the natives began to find petroleum in Burma. Thus observed, her history of petroleum industry is nearly as old as that of Iran and Iraq. Surveying the systematic development of the petroleum resources in Burma, it was the Burma Petroleum Company that took the initiative in sinking oil wells there with the aid of technical and mechanical devices. This concern, together with other British interests, had been engaged in the development of petroleum resources in these areas and had gradually increased their enterprises and production output to an exceedingly practical extent, prior to the outbreak of the last world war. Subsequently, however, these interests maintained a conservative attitude in the volume of productions pleading protection for their oil fields.

"Below is given a table showing the annual productions of petroleum products (in 1,000 metric tons):

	Gasoline	Illum. oil	Power oil	Lub. oil
1930	207	491	15	22
1931	169	507	44	16
1932	180	494	44	24
1933	185	484	65	21
1934	204	509	36	20
1935	240	484	21	28
1936	242	444	24	27
1937	210	510	24	30
1938	196	542	30	27
1939	210	560	26	33

"Crude oil tapped in Burma is generally conveyed through pipe lines, or transported by barges down the Chinwin River and Irrawaddy River as far as the refineries which are located in the neighborhood of Rangoon. These resources have been exported abroad both in the form of crude oil and refined product.

NEW DEVELOPMENT ORGAN

Will Embrace Phosphate Ore Firms In Indo-China

A new development concern, embracing the existing subsidiary firms of the South Sea Development Company, the Taiwan Development Company and the Japan Phosphate Ore Company, is to be formed in French Indo-China in the near future, with the understanding of the Overseas and Foreign Ministries.

The plan to have the above-mentioned firms amalgamate to form the new concern was decided on as a result of the favorably changed situation in the Southern Regions and also the greatly enhanced amicable relations between Japan and French Indo-China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Another object of the move is to avoid unnecessary competition.

The subsidiary firms involved are the Indo-China Phosphate Ore Development Firm, of the South Sea Development Company; the Indo-China Mining Firm, of the Taiwan Development Company, and the Indo-China Phosphate Ore Development Firm of the Japan Phosphate Ore Company.

These firms are all interested in the development of the phosphate resources in the vicinity of Laohai.

Life on the Home Front

Wide awake to the emergency and ever-mindful of the need for replenishing foodstuffs so as to keep the home front free from worry about its larders, school boys and girls nowadays are least bent on an easy-going life, in the intervals between their school lessons and domestic duties. Instead, many of them are seen hard at work on the farms that they have improvised in corners of their school playgrounds, tilling the soil or tending to the vegetables they have planted under the guidance of their teachers. Others can be seen on the small farms their neighborhood units have cultivated, wet with perspiration from toiling under the scorching sun, all happy with the knowledge that they are working as loyal Japanese subjects should in times of emergency. The photo shows a group of school girls assorting burdocks, cabbages, sweet potatoes, etc., fresh from the farms.

EXCHANGE IS BRIGHT; UPWARD SWING SEEN

Long-Term Advances Followed Suit by Short-Term Section; Outlook Optimistic

Anticipating a broad expansion of our industries in parallel with the glorious war results, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was unusually cheerful yesterday. In spite of a shade of anxiety felt by some wary traders in the very beginning of the morning session, a deeprooted buying sentiment soon revived and the majority of wares stepped up one after another.

In the long-term section, Kanegafuchi Spinning new, advanced by ¥1.80, Flax Spinning by ¥2.20, N.Y.K., by ¥1.60, its new by ¥1.40, O.S.K. by ¥0.80, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial by ¥2.00, Ikegai Iron Works by ¥0.90, Mitsubishi Mining by ¥1.30, Furukawa Industrial by ¥1.50, Japan Smelting by ¥1.30, and Asahi Glass by ¥2.00. Of all the wares in the long-term section, Mitsubishi Machinery and Toa Tobacco and Manchuria Tobacco head the list of advances, for July delivery.

Following suit of the long-term section, the short-term section resumed an upward swing in almost all wares, Tokyo Stock, new, for instance, opened at ¥138.30, higher than Tuesday's closing quotation by ¥0.40, and closed at ¥138.90 after hitting the recent mark of ¥139.30. N.Y.K. and other shares continued to rise noticeably as quoted elsewhere.

Among the miscellaneous in the spot market, a sharp advance of ¥9.00 at one bound was scored by the Mitsubishi Interest, new, making a new quotation ¥164.00. The shares of all sister firms of the Mitsubishi Interest likewise continued to soar, ranging from ¥2.00 to ¥3.00. Among other wares, Japan Aluminum stepped up by ¥2.20, its new by ¥1.20 and Toyo Steel Plate by ¥2.00.

Wednesday's closing prices of the major wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Stock, new ¥138.90, N.Y.K. ¥110.40, its new ¥96.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.50, its new ¥99.00, and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	....	....	66.6
Do. new (25)	37.8	....	37.8	38.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.6	....	155.9	157.0
Do. new (25)	99.7	u1.7	100.1	101.2
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	....	....	90.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	49.2	u .2	49.6	49.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	71.5	u .7	....	71.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.6	u .9	111.0	112.5
Do, new (37½)	....	u1.2	97.3	98.2
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	99.5	100.0
Do. new (37½)	99.3	....	....	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.5	....	82.0	82.7
Uraga Dock (50)	97.9	u .2	98.3	98.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.5	u1.3	86.8	87.0
Hitachi Works (50)	76.3	....	76.7	77.4
Third Section				
Japan Piston Ring	83.5	u1.1	....	82.7
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	65.8	u1.0	66.2	67.2
Furukawa Industry	127.0	u2.0	127.6	128.4
Toyo Ball Bearing	85.6	....	....	87.1
Mitsubishi Machinery	143.0	u5.1	142.4	143.0
Japan Nickel	46.9	u .2	46.6	46.7
Japan Carbon	93.2	d .1	92.9	94.0
Japan Automobile Ind.	74.9	....	75.1	76.5
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	67.8	u .5	68.1	69.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
Second 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
First 4%	103.05	103.05	103.05	103.05

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	139.1	139.3	138.7	138.9
N. Y. K., old	111.3	111.3	110.4	110.4
N. Y. K., new	96.7	97.0	96.5	96.3
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	154.6	154.5	154.5
Do. new	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.3	90.3	90.0	89.6
Osaka Stock, new	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.8
Japan Steel Tube	72.0	72.7	72.6	72.7
Japan Oil	82.7	82.8	82.5	82.2
S. M. Railway	71.1	71.2	71.1	71.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	86.7	86.8	86.7	86.8
Hitachi Works	....	76.5	76.4	76.4
Japan Mining	58.7	....	....	58.8
Manchuria Ind	57.9	57.8	57.6	57.6

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	138.9	+ 1.00
N.Y.K., new short-term	96.3	— 2.70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.0	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.20	Same

DISCUSSIONS SLATED ON RESEARCH PLANS

Among Other Experiments, New Fields for Rubber Use to Be Looked Into

With a view to conducting researches to fix up the most profitable and extensive utilization of the abundant resources obtainable from the southern regions, the Japan Science Development Association has organized a special committee for this purpose, comprising in most part of professors in the various universities and engineers connected with factories concerned, totaling 25 in number, according to the Nichi Nichi.

The paper continues to reveal that these professors and engineers are expected to hold their first meeting at the Josui Kaikan, Tokyo, on June 16 for discussions on ways and means to set about their researches according to the following classifications:

Researches Included

(1) To seek new fields of rubber use (to be taken care of by No. 1 Section of the Committee).

(2) To turn vegetable oils, especially copra oil and palm oil into edibles and industrial raw materials (to be taken care of by No. 2 Section of the Committee).

(3) To soften Manila hemp and to seek new fields for its use, and also to seek new resources for the production of pulp.

(4) To turn out alcohol, butanol and acetone from sugar and starches.

It is added by the paper that an appropriation of ¥80,000 has been assessed for expenses required by the Committee for the current fiscal year.

Timber in Manchoukuo

In the few years preceding the Manchurian Incident, the foreign timber trade of Manchoukuo amounted yearly to 850,000 to 1,400,000 koku in exports and 500,000 to 850,000 koku in imports, resulting in an export excess of 100—900,000 koku. Directly after the Incident the trade declined considerably. Soon after the establishment of the new Empire, however, the demand for timber increased in marked manner due to the growth of various construction works, so much so, that even the expansion in timber production as stated above proved woefully insufficient, with the result that the country turned from a timber exporter to an importer. The total imports in 1938 were valued at ¥23,967,000 of which ¥20,729,000 was accounted for by Japan. Exports of timber consist chiefly of the Yalu description, the major part going to Chosen and a small portion to North China. A modest quantity of superior grades of Chinentao and North Manchoukuo products are also sent to Japan and China.

DOMESTIC BONDS TOP MAY END HIGH MARK

Domestic and Foreign Issues Reach ¥42,457,000,000 Ministerial Figures Show

The total amount of domestic bonds as at the end of May this year, aggregated ¥41,236,000,000, thus topping the ¥40,000,000,000 mark for the first time, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Finance, reports Domei.

The ministerial announcement revealed that the flotation of domestic bonds during May totaled ¥1,260,300,000, including ¥10,500,000 Greater East Asia War bonds and ¥150,000,000 3.5 per cent Treasury bonds.

With ¥1,211,000,000 in foreign bonds outstanding as at the close of May, the total amount of bonds, including domestic and foreign bonds, as at the end of May stood at ¥42,457,000,000, according to the ministerial figures.

Detrails follow:

Domestic and Foreign Bonds (In ¥1,000)

Items	Issued in May	Total at end of May, 1942
5% Government Bonds	8	1,869,007
Kogo 5% Bonds	*7	396,688
First 4% Bonds	0	164,221
Second 4% Bonds	0	94,254
4% Bonds	0	82,833
3.5% Bonds	1,197	478,611
4.5% Treasury Bonds	0	715,000
4% Treasury Bonds	0	3,070,423
3.5% Treasury Bonds	150,000	13,535,586
China Incident Treasury Bonds	0	16,816,996
China Incident Spe. Treasury Bonds	0	21,499
China Inciden Discount Treasury Bonds	0	366,000
Greater East Asia War Treaury Bonds	1,050,000	3,175,000
Greater East Asia War Discount Treasury Bonds	0	75,000
Imperial Grant Treasury Bonds	62,018	375,286
Domestic Bonds Total	1,263,224	41,236,985
First 4% Sterling Bonds	0	91,337
5% Sterling Bonds	0	22,666
Third 4% Sterling Bonds	*0	105,426
3% Sterling Bonds	0	192,536
5.5% Sterling Bonds	0	102,936
S.M.R. Sterling Bonds	0	39,052
Sterling Bonds Total	0	753,954
6.5% Dollar Bonds	0	188,701
3.5% Dollar Bonds	0	117,832
Dollar Bonds Total	0	306,533
4% Franc Bonds	0	160,984
Foreign Bonds Total	—	1,221,472
Grand Total	1,263,224	42,457,980
Rice Notes	6,598	159,506
Foodstuffs Notes	250,999	778,764
Raw Silk Notes	146,000	146,000

Note: The mark "*" denotes redemption.

CHINESE CAPITALISTS SEEN BEHIND CHUNGKING'S POWER

Chungking Leaders Forced by Evil Influences to Prolong Resistance

Leading capitalists in China, closely and traditionally related with Anglo-American capital, actually are the propelling force at the back of the stubborn resistance being staged by the Chungking regime against Japan, declared the Yomiuri this morning, according to Domei.

The journal said that the cardinal supporters of the Chungking regime are the big capitalists who controlled Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton, adding that with the progress of the China Affair, these capitalists have been forced to find new spheres of activities in hinterland districts, and have come to take part in various monopoly enterprises which the Chungking regime has devised as sources of revenue.

Through such monopoly enterprises, these Chinese capitalists are acquiring enormous profits by means of cornering operations as well as through illegal sales.

With leading capitalists in China thus greatly profiting by virtue of the present war, the journal maintained, it cannot be said which of the dominant forces in China under the Chiang regime, the militarists or capitalists, is forcing the Chungking leaders to stick to prolonged resistance against Japan.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION GOES AHEAD IN SOUTH

Highways Destroyed by Dutch Government Reconstructed By Japanese

Surveying the rehabilitation work now in progress in the East Indies, thanks to the untiring efforts rendered by the Imperial Forces, an Asahi correspondent at Batavia releases his comments on the present-day state of the native community and the prospective expansion of the local industries, according to the program of our military authorities governing these areas. His comments in substance follow:

"With the intention of retarding the Japanese Army drives as long as possible, the old Dutch Government destroyed the net work of roads in the East Indies. Upon their landing on the shores of these areas, our soldiers set about tirelessly repairing these roads, with the aid of limited means and small number of workers, the results of which deserve our heartfelt admiration in that their sustained efforts bid fair to an early restoration of normal traffic all over the East Indies. With the road traffic in these areas restored to pre-war normalcy, it is expected that the Japanese Military Administration will go ahead with its program for the construction of a new order all over the East Indies.

Outstanding Problem

"The outstanding problem of Javanese industries is now centered on the desirable activities of the natives and the comprehensive reorganization of the local industries according to this principle. With a view to setting up a fundamental plan befitting this principle, the law for general material mobilization has become practical in Java with special reference to the similar law that has already been effected in Japan. Our authorities are expected to enforce this ruling step by step in these areas.

"In view of the major half of the Japanese natives being engaged in husbandary drudgery, a state of independent farmer, it is felt as if the best part of the local industries are occupied by a farming community, there being a minor section of natives engaged in commerce.

"The Island of Java is slightly larger in area than half of the mainland of Japan, whereas the density of the local population swells to 42,000,000. It is a source of wonder, indeed, that they have hitherto managed to exist on their own production of foodstuffs, without relying on foreign sources for supplies. This is a positive proof of the fertility of the land and the highly-developed state of their farming industry.

Enough Farming Products

"As far as foodstuffs are concerned, the Japanese are assured of sufficient farming products, it is true; but it was due to the Dutch authorities' enforcement of farming on the natives that the latter became contented with their easy living and simple daily routine. Yet the drawback thereby brought about among the native community is their lack of ambition and neglect of natural resources in their land.

"In contrast to the fair production of rubber in the Dutch East Indies, the natives are traditionally reliant on foreign supplies for their sundry requirements, such as porcelain ware, tools and fiber stuffs. Fearing adverse effects, owing to this state of affair, our military authorities are urging the natives to seek a gradual expansion of their industries. As a matter of fact, our governing bodies are earnestly studying measures to train the natives to introduce a new sphere in farming industries and light metal industries.

"What prompts our authorities to contemplate the reorganization of the Japanese industries is essentially traceable to the extreme density of the local population. It is recalled that the old Dutch Government on many occasions vainly contemplated the emigration of Javanese farmers to Sumatra and other islands. All this is accountable for the natives' partiality to their homeland and their lack of enterprising industries is accounted for by the plentiful natural resources with which they are blessed.

"Thus observed, it is necessary to take into consideration the present fair stock of daily necessities that are calculated to cover the native demand for some time to come, before working out a feasible program for their training, in conformity with the economic administration of the extensive areas in the South Seas by the Japanese authorities."

Estimates Indicate U.S. Rubber Famine Sure to Assume Serious Proportions

(Continued From Yesterday)

Price Administrator Henderson went on to say that in order to cope with this shortage, there is no other alternative but to reduce the consumption by 25 per cent. Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, Clarence D. Hoe, recently publicized a very pessimistic view of the rubber situation in the Allied countries, stating "The rubber situation in Canada is at present in a hopeless condition, and owing to the fact that the sources of rubber supplies to the Allied Nations are now being held under the control of Japanese Forces, only one-fifth of the rubber requirements of the Allied Nations can be expected to be filled from now on, and unless the Allies are able to get a sufficient supply of rubber and oil in the future, there is a grim possibility of the Allies having to face a defeat.

The United States made a large cut in the allocation of rubber for war industries only within three days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Later on, the U.S. Government was compelled to enforce a rationing system for the manufacture of tires for car owners. On March 7, Price Administrator Henderson announced that the Government was then considering the necessity of commandeering tires from car owners for the purpose of meeting the heavy war demand. The control on consumption of rubber was further strengthened with the advent of April when the use of rubber for sealing provision tins was prohibited in the United States, and the use of rubber washers for keeping bottles air-tight was again banned since May 31, but such steps are little better than a drop of water thrown into the Thames, the Oriental Economist concludes.

COUNCIL TO UTILIZE PACIFIC RESOURCES

Body of Scientists and Technicians to Study Products of Southern Areas

In order to speedily solve the problems concerning rational utilization of surplus natural resources available in the Japanese occupied area in the southwestern Pacific regions, the Nippon Science Promotion Society, at the request of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, has arrived at a decision to organize a special council composed of noted scientists and technical experts, the Asahi Shimbun this afternoon reported, according to Domei.

The projected special council will temporarily have four divisions; namely, rubber, vegetable oils, fibrous materials and sugar, the newspaper added.

Before the outbreak of the present war, the southern regions annually produced 1,600,000 tons of rubber, 2,000,000 tons of sugar, 800,000 tons of Manila hemp and 1,100,000 tons of coconut oil, the paper continued.

Surplus Supply Coming

Due to the war which is decisively progressing in favor of Japan, the United States, Britain and Australia are not permitted to utilize these vast resources, and this may be liable to bring about considerable surplus supply of these products.

Under such a situation, it is felt necessary to find new methods of utilizing them either to relieve the native producers from possible pressure or to make good use of them as substitutes for those goods that are insufficient in Japan.

It is from this point of view that the Nippon Science Promotion Society has embarked upon the task of finding the way for successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through scientific and technical research work, the Asahi said.

Council of Thirty

The council of scientists and technicians will comprise 30 members, the paper further reported, and so far 25 university professors and engineers have been chosen, including Dr. Yoshio Tanaka, member of the Imperial Academy, Dr. Ryohei Oda, Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, Dr. Yoshiyuki Inouye, Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, Dr. Rinjiro Sasaki, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Katsumoto Atsugi, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Kotaro Ando, Member of the Imperial Academy, Dr. Kanroku Kurono of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Dr. Nobutaka Tomoda, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University and Dr. Ihachiro Miura.

The council is expected to hold its initial session at the Josuikai Hall, Kanda-ku, here on June 16.

Peanuts in Manchoukuo

Epochal progress has been made of late in the growing of peanuts in Manchoukuo, particularly in the Kwantung Leased Territory. This is largely responsible for the fact that peanut cultivation requires no fertilizer and yet is quite profitable. Up to the present, as a matter of fact, the peanut has come to rank among the principal items of Manchurian farm porduct for exportation. More than 80 per cent of the output in the Kwantung Leased Territory is shipped abroad. In order to ensure the smooth progress of peanut export, peanut growers' associations were created in Pulantien and Pitzuwo in 1929. Since 1930, the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory has been subsidizing these associations. It is believed that peanut cultivation will grow more popular in Manchoukuo in the near future.

JAPANESE COMPANY TAKES OVER MILLS

Japan Fat and Oil Company To Control One-Time Foreign Owned Plants

As a result of the negotiations conducted by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai regarding an eligible party to take care of the fat mills formerly operated under the management of British and American interests, it is learned that the Japan Fat and Oil Company has been entrusted with the management of these mills, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

It is anticipated, continues the paper, that the Japan Fat and Oil Company will send a party of about 30 staff members to Shanghai in the course of this month, to resume the operation of the mills hitherto closed due to the enemy asset management ordinance promulgated by the Japanese Government.

Mills Total Six

These mills, totalling six in number, were formerly engaged in the production of soap, chemical products, butter, candles and other edible oils.

It is understood that the Japan Fat and Oil Company has been operating its mills in Shanghai for the production of soap, artificial butter and candles prior to the China Affair, and that this is the reason why this company has been singled out by the Japanese Government to take over the foreign mills. Judging from the fact that the mill operated by this company has a staff numbering over 100, and that they have had plenty of experience in this line of industry, there is every reason to justify their management of the foreign mills located in Shanghai, the paper concluded.

Bill Clearings

June 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	238,533	191,927
Balance	26,633	22,814

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NEW MEASURE KEEPS QUALITY OF SILK HIGH

2,700 Categories of Silks Once Recognized, Now Limited To 918 Items

With the twin objective of maintaining the appropriate prices of silk goods and also preserving their quality, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will apply new restrictions, effective on August 15, on the manufacturing of silk goods, through the related regulations which will be revised today.

As a consequence of the new restrictive measure, a strict ban is expected to be placed on the manufacturing of silk fabrics with the exception of 74 items, instead of the spontaneous restriction hitherto observed.

Accordingly, more than 2,700 categories of silks, the production of which has been recognized by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in its notification issued in September, 1930 will be limited to 918 items only.

The examination of the standard of manufactured articles will be effected by the Fabric Goods Demand and Supply Control Council, and, unless the articles pass this examination, permission will not be given for their sale and their use as the low materials of other goods.

Postal Savings Up

The Finance Ministry on Tuesday announced that the total of postal savings swelled to a colossal mark of ¥10,366,048,000, showing a gain of ¥467,665,000 over the end of the preceding month.

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D. Nohara
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K. Nishi
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S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942

Whose Offensive Is It Yet?

Imperial Headquarters has just announced news of startling import. Japanese Forces have again carried the attack to the very front doors of the enemy. Launching surprise attacks upon the Aleutian Islands, including the highly publicized American air base at Dutch Harbor, the Japanese subjected them to severe bombardment throughout June 4 and 5, while from June 7 on, the Japanese Navy units in close collaboration with Japanese Army units have actually occupied several key points in the Aleutians with further operations still reported to be in progress. At the same time, on June 5, Japanese Navy units made a violent attack on Midway Island, inflicting serious damage to both the shore establishments and to the American fleet. Two American aircraft carriers, one of the Enterprise class and the other of the Hornet class, have been sent to the bottom of the sea to join all the other American aircraft carriers which had earlier experienced the might of the Japanese Navy.

These latest events, coupled with the Japanese submarine attacks in places as far removed as Madagascar and southern Australia, demonstrate that the Japanese Navy is in complete command of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. When Japanese submarines can stalk right into the naval base of Diego Suarez and cripple an enemy battleship and a cruiser, and when Japanese submarines can penetrate right into the harbor of Sydney and sink an enemy warship at the very front door of Australia, there can be no question as to who rules the waves in this part of the world.

As the Japanese launch attacks upon Madagascar and Sydney and Dutch Harbor and Midway Island, the Americans may remember the proud boasts and assurances which were carelessly spouted forth by the officials at Washington in the days before the American fleet had encountered any test. They may remember that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox blustered: "Our fleet is prepared to blast the Japanese Navy out of the water within two weeks"; that Senator Tom Connally profanely threatened: "We'll beat hell out of the Japs if they dare move in any direction"; and that Senator Claude Pepper boasted: "Fifty bombers with American pilots could make a shambles of Tokyo in two hours."

But what has happened to these boasts? More than six months have elapsed since those brave words were first blared forth from the mouths of the professional talkers at Washington. But throughout the vast region of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, it is not the American navy but the Japanese Navy which is pushing the fight. It is not the American navy but the Japanese Navy which is carrying the conflict to the very front doors of enemy countries. Secretary Knox tried to maintain that his fleet was "seeking contact with the enemy," but each time an engagement has occurred, it was the Japanese fleet which has sought out an American fleet which was ever anxious to retire. Even the allies of the Americans openly laugh at Secretary Knox's explanation. For instance, the London Times reports that Prime Minister Hepburn of Ontario on February 12, addressing the men of a military garrison at Toronto, declared:

"The trouble is that we cannot face the facts—the Japanese have a much better navy than the United States. . . . Colonel Knox, the Navy Secretary, said that the United States navy was seeking contact with the enemy. If they have not been able to find them, I will tell them where they are. They are right at Manila, surrounding a force of American troops. They are at Singapore and at Shanghai. . . . The fact is that they are afraid to make contact because they have not the supremacy they boasted of over the alleged tissue-paper navy of Japan."

These words remain as good today as when they were first uttered in February, except that the Japanese by carrying the offensive even more audaciously to the enemy have given the Americans more opportunity than ever to make that contact which they have allegedly been seeking. These words have in fact remained continuously true ever since the day when, instead of the Japanese Navy, it was the main force of the American Pacific fleet which was "blasted out of the water," not within two weeks but within a single day and when, instead of fifty bombers with American pilots making a shambles of Tokyo, it was some bombers with Japanese pilots which within a few hours made a shambles of the highly fortified American naval base at Pearl Harbor. And now, the extent of the damages suffered by the Americans in the Aleutian Islands and at Midway Island indicate that the truth of the statement has been driven home anew once again.

The actual results of the war have thus completely belied the earlier boasts of the Americans. But the outcome is no surprise to those who knew Japan well. Hugh Byas, for more than 30 years the Tokyo correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times, warns in his new book which has just appeared that the Japanese Navy did not enter into the war until it had secured itself and the Empire against defeat. Japan has not only made plans for a long war, but it was in accordance with a sound plan that she moved promptly to deprive the United States of all the bases west of Hawaii and advanced into the Dutch East Indies. Digging in behind this screen of islands and counting on the vast distances across the Pacific, Japan calculated that the time and effort needed to dislodge her would be so great that even an America which possessed the theoretical potentiality to win would hesitate to embark on a task of such practical futility. It is useless, he concludes, to think that superior resources will bring the United States victory on a silver platter. Resources are latent, while war is dynamic.

But Japan does not even seem to be digging in behind her screen of islands yet. Far from waiting for an American offensive even if Hugh Byas says it will be futile, Japan is still pushing ahead. Deprived of her bases, drained of the best ships of her fleet, the United States is continuing to find that she is no match for Japan. Far from the United States attempting an offensive against Japan, it is Japan which is constantly continuing the offensive against the United States. In the light of the latest Japanese attacks on the Aleutians and on Midway, what hopes can the Americans possibly have of gaining the supremacy of the Pacific?

Junks in Greater East Asia

Flat-bottomed, weather beaten junks with square bows and masts carrying lug sails made of matting are part of a permanent picture of the Chinese waterfront. They are no pleasure boats or ships on which idlers can lead a worthless existence. They are a vital transportation medium in Chinese economy.

However, up till recently the Japanese people saw very little utility value in these dirty, filthy wooden craft. But sometime back, one energetic reporter of the Economist made a study of the junks, found that there were as many as 300,000 to be found on the muddy Yangtze and other turbid rivers of the vast, sprawling country.

The discovery was important. At this juncture, when there is a great demand for bottoms, these Chinese junks could as well be made to fill up the shortage in shipping space created by the exigencies of the war. Assuming that each of these sampans displaces 10 tons, the bright investigator said, the total tonnage available for shipping purposes would aggregate 3,000,000 tons. This is a huge tonnage as very few countries in the world possess such an aggregate tonnage of vessels.

During the China affair, General Chiang Kai-shek did not overlook the importance of these junks as purveyors of his much needed war supplies and food. The farther Chiang retreated to the hinterland, the greater became the importance of these sampans to the baldpated leader of the Chungking outpost.

A Year Ago Today

June 11, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The seriousness of the deadlock in the Japanese-Dutch negotiations was indirectly revealed today when it was announced that a liaison conference will be held between the Government and the Imperial Headquarters. The announcement of this meeting which will be held within a day or two was interpreted to mean that the Cabinet Ministers and other key Government officials have arrived at the conclusion that the Dutch reply was unacceptable.

* * *

Reflecting the trust and confidence which the overseas Chinese have in President Wang Ching-wei and the National Government of China at Nanking, the number of remittances by overseas Chinese to their kinsmen in the Japanese-occupied territories are increasing year by year. Reliable statistics show that the remittances last year aggregated 500,000,000 yuan.

* * *

Premier Benito Mussolini, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, today declared that the 44,000,000 Italians are successfully resisting 500,000,000 people of the British Empire.

Regarding American intervention, Il Duce stated that U. S. declaration of war would not change the present situation which is a war de facto if not de jure, and added: "American intervention if complete, would be late and even if it were not late, would not change the situation. Furthermore American intervention would not give victory to the British but would merely prolong the war."

SCIENCE DURING MOMOYAMA AND YEDO PERIODS REVIEWED

Seki Takakazu Is Called 'Newton of Japan' and Kaibara Ekiken the Greatest Natural Historian

(Japanese Science Series)
III

From the middle of the 15th century, Japan was beset with continuous internecine warfare. Powerful warlords throughout the land were in constant strife with one another for land and power. Only after Oda Nobunaga, originally lord of Owari district, came to the fore toward the end of the 16th century did the country begin to regain any semblance of unity. This great soldier-statesman rescued the land from the throes of anarchy by first bringing all the districts around Owari under his control and then proceeding to Kyoto where he succeeded in pacifying the provinces surrounding the capital.

Although his numerous and successful campaigns kept him busy, Oda never failed to encourage science and industry. Oda was especially eager to have implanted in this country the new learning of the West. Consequently, he not only permitted the propagation of Christianity but even established special quarters near his castle for Christian missionaries and converits.

War Industries Flourish

War industries flourished during Oda's ascendancy. While the nations of the West were still building all-wooden frigates, he personally directed the construction of seven metal-armored battleships. It was also under his orders that the renowned gunsmiths of Kunitomo village in present-day Shiga Prefecture cast cannons capable of shooting shells almost two pounds in weight.

It must be admitted that guns came from the West, but to suppose that cannon too are a foreign innovation would be erroneous. In the fourth year of Temmon (1535), a year before the first foreign-made cannon was brought into this country, the Kunitomo gunsmiths had even cast a brass cannon.

With the progress of gun-making in this country it was only natural that some gunsmiths should have come upon the idea of casting larger firearms, in other words cannon. The cannon these craftsmen made were, therefore, original in design, and it can be said that they were in no way inferior to their western contemporaries.

Advance of Mathematics

During the Age of Civil Wars, which Nobunaga helped bring to a close, the chiefs of the various clans from as far north as present-day Niigata down to Kagoshima of today in southern Kyushu built impressive castles which bore witness to the fact that by this time the study of mathematics, of physics, and of dynamics were considerably well advanced.

When surveying this period, one must not forget the part played by the Christian missionaries in introducing western learning to this country. Francisco Xavier, for instance, contributed much toward the progress of geographical and astronomical sciences by introducing the theory that the earth was a spherical mass.

All this was taking place not much more than a decade after Copernicus, on the other side of the world, had come upon his heliocentric theory that the earth revolved around the sun.

Hideyoshi and Overseas Expansion

After his master, Oda Nobunaga, fell a victim to the sword of a treacherous subordinate, Toyotomi Hideyoshi came into ascendancy and continued the process of unifying Japan. This man of humble origin was superior to Oda as a statesman and in no way inferior to him as a soldier. Under his rule a large expeditionary force was sent to Chosen where it won victory after victory and even caused the Chinese Ming Dynasty to recoil in fear. Later Hideyoshi, angered at the insulting wording of a Chinese message, sent a punitive expedition to China; but he died while his forces were in the midst of a successful campaign, and consequently they were withdrawn.

It was Hideyoshi's most able general, Kato Kiyomasa, who invented the forerunner of the monstrous tanks which are now battling on the vast plains of Russia and the even vaster deserts of North Africa. This 16th Century tank, called a "turtle cart," was a huge shield fashioned in the shape of a turtle's shell placed on wheels. Kiyomasa's men used this turtle cart effectively in the campaign against the Mings, storming the enemy's castles without exposing themselves to hostile missiles.

Medicine and Geography

While Oda and Hideyoshi were unifying the long strife-ridden land, medicine was making great progress. During this period Teika Takeda originated a system of diagnosing abdominal disorders, a method which is still a relatively new method of diagnosis to the West. There was also the eccentric bullock-riding physician Nakata Norimoto who expounded a natural therapy theory similar to that which Western medicine has come upon only recently.

It was also during this period that a foreigner, Batinillai by name, made his way to this country and presented Toyotomi Hideyoshi a map of the world. This map immediately became the center of interest in scholastic circles here, and men of learning throughout the land plunged themselves into the study of geography and cartography. This interest in geography naturally led to an increased study of its sister subjects, namely geology and mineralogy.

After the death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, one of his vassals, Tokugawa Iyeyasu, rose so rapidly in power that other chieftans, fearing lest they might lose their own positions, decided to do away with Tokugawa. Battle after battle was fought, but Tokugawa would always emerge victorious; and finally the remnants of Tokugawa's opponents with whom Toyotomi's son and heir had allied himself were defeated at Osaka, never to rise again.

It was only natural that the advance of science and industry should have slowed down during this brief period of civil strife, but even then the new learning of the West implanted in our land was lowering its roots, cultivated by those whom nothing but death itself could stop in the pursuit of knowledge.

Thus while Europe was just emerging from the Dark Ages and laying the foundations of modern science, so in Japan during the Azuchi-Momoyama period and through the early years of the Edo period, the yet tender buds of science were trying to force their way through the hard soil of ignorance.

Exit Christianity

Oda Nobunaga had permitted the whorship of Chrisitianity because, as we have seen, he was eager for the learning of the West. But before long some missionaries and Christian converts began to look lightly upon the State. Some went so far as to disturb the tranquility of the land by destroying shrines and temples. Oda's successor, Hideyoshi, was so highly enraged by such actions that he banished all Christian missionaries from Japan and prohibited the worship of their religion. But Tokugawa, after coming to power, relaxed the severe restrictions imposed upon the worship and spreading of Christianity in the hopes that it would promote foreign trade.

Later, however, Tokugawa reversed his attitude upon hearing that the Spanish and Portuguese were using this religion as a means of preparing the stage for the eventual conquest of Japan. He immediately issued an edict outlawing Christianity altogether. Those who did not abide by the order were exiled. Persecution followed persecution, and finally during the rule of the third Tokugawa Shogun, Iyemitsu, the Christians of southern Kyushu rose in a mass revolt which culminated in the tragic Shimabara Rebellion.

After Shimabara, suspicion of Christianity and Christian nations became more intense than ever, and Iyemitsu not only forbade the people to go abroad but allowed only Dutch and Chinese subjects to enter this country, and even then under special conditions.

Although it became nearly impossible for the people to have access to Western learning and although as a result they began to lag somewhat behind in the march of progress, the learning that had already come in from the West, instead of dying out, was gradually adapted to our industrial and cultural life.

Kobayashi Yoshinobu

Among those who advanced the study of western astronomy during this period were Kobayashi Yoshinobu and Hayashi Kichiyemon. Both were cast into prison on suspicion of being Christians. Hayashi met a lonely death in prison, while Kobayashi was released after 21 years of imprisonment. Once he was free, Kobayashi immersed himself in the study of astronomy until his death.

Among those surveying the heavens during this period was Yasui Harumi who contributed greatly to the advance of Japanese astronomy. In the tenth year of Kambun (1670) Yasui designed a celestial globe. Later he devised a calendar of his own after he found mistake after mistake in the one then in use.

Yasui's best known work is "Astronomy" in which he describes the features of the heavens and the earth. Many theories advanced in this book are entirely original.

Mori Shigetada

The one who paved the way for the advance of Japanese mathematics was Mori Shigetada, a retainer of Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Under orders from his master, Mori went to China to study abacus calculation. After returning from his stay abroad, Mori made several improvements upon the Chinese abacus system. He explains this in a treatise which is believed to be the first book in Japanese on mathematics.

Another famous mathematician of this period was Seki Takakazu. As far back as 300 years ago, this scholar had developed a system of mathematics which incorporated much of present-day algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and analytic geometry. Later he was experimenting with what may be called integral and differential calculus.

Just about that time in Europe, Sir Isaac Newton was beginning to work with differential and integral calculas. Indeed, it is no wonder that the scholars who attended the conference on mathematics at the Paris World's Fair in the third year of Meiji (1900), upon hearing of the works of Seki, declared, "He is Japan's Newton."

Kaibara Ekiken

A start had been made in the study of natural history long before the arrival of Western learning, but it was not until Kaibara began his observations and experiments that any notable progress was made in this direction. Kaibara's most well-known work is "Flora of Yamato" in which he described and classified not only the flora but also the fauna and minerals of this country, 1,362 in all, according to an entirely original system.

How great a natural historian Kaibara was can be seen from the fact that Siebold has called him the "Aristotle of Japan." Aristotle, it will be recalled, is almost as well known as a natural historian as he is a philosopher.

Miki Shigedayu

After Tokugawa had so effectively employed troops using rifles and cannon at Osaka, the study of gunnery became intense. Many books were written on the subject and new fire-arms were invented. Miki Shigedayu, for instance, in the Era of Kanei (1624-1643) invented what he called a "fire rocket." This was an elongated, cylindrical projectile packed with highly inflammable matter. In other words it was a crude incendiary shell.

In the Twelfth year of Kanei another noted gunnery expert, Inouye Geki, invented a gun capable of firing 12 shells in rapid succession. Crude though it was, it can be called a machine gun. This was over three centuries ago, and it was not until the Meiji Era that the westerners invented the machine gun of today.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Polyphonic Prose

By Ibn Amjid Paghmani

Two Phases of the Moon

The moon one night descended her staircase of white clouds, and passed through my window panes. Her phosphoric rays stared in my eyes, and I awoke from my sleep.

O, what a heavenly night!

The silvery scene charmed me out of my chamber. The garden swooned under the Lady Moon, as might a youth in love. Unlike the humans, the ecstasy was expressed by a sublime stillness; and the very water in the marble-bottomed pond seemed to slumber.

The tea-rose petals sang a song without a voice, and the beautiful pansies vainly tried to borrow the variegated effect from the starry sky. Bunches of daffodils in a corner blew their trumpets in rapture, while vapors arose from the mignonette to offer the gift of their perfumes to the Lady Moon.

But ah, what a change!

The air ruffled my hair, the moon hid her fair face behind a shroud of black clouds. The wind rose high; it became distinctly chilly, and I hurried in. Drops followed drops; rain, mingled with lightning, lashed my window. The blue flashes were fearsome, and presently the thunder crashed at the top of the lofty temple.

The interior was lit as if by a thousand candles, and all was again silent, but it was the grim silence of Death.

* * *

In Fading Rays

In my sleep I saw a vision, and on waking found myself more able to battle with the difficulties of life: for I had heard the last of the Adamic family converse with the sun.

The rays of the sun were feeble, the earth was worn out with age. The bones of the manhood of nations still held the rusted swords in their skeleton hands, while other humbler remains of those who had died of famine or disease could also be seen scattered here and there.

No echoes resounded in the mighty cities of the world; ships loaded with the dead glided mysteriously toward silent shores. Still in the midst of it all stood the lonely man. His words shook the autumn leaves from the trees, just as though a wind had passed through them.

"Proud sun," said he, "you and I are now left alone, but your race is run, and mercy calls you to rest. Your eyes now dimmed have witnessed the mournful flow of human tears—for ten thousand years or more—but you have seen the last.

"For ages, O sun, you were privileged to participate in the greatness of man. Nations rose and fell beneath you, all glory was yours; but your sway had its limits: for did you ever heal an aching heart or add balm to a wounded soul!?

"Go, then, and let the dark curtain of forgetfulness fall on the stage of human existence, lest your rising light may recall the pitiful pageant of mankind and establish life's tragedies once again.

"Even I long to see the last of your fading rays, and you, who have for long been spectator of the world's agonizing phases, must not wait till my breath escapes. You will not boast to perceive the death of this tongue that speaks, but the sympathetic night will receive my spirit, and I shall return to the realms of light. When your beams will be no more, I shall glow in the celestial radiance.

"Lose your luster and go, O sun, while I have but a little time yet in my worldly exile, and gladly await the death which will free me from earth's cruel bondage.

"Go—go, and tell the night, who covered your face every evening with her black wings, that you saw the last of Adam's race standing on worldly ruins, and nothing shook his unflinching faith in immortality."

IMPORTANCE OF CRUSHING CHIANG NOT LESSENED BY WAR OUTBREAK

Possession of Enormous Raw Materials Now at Disposal Of Japanese Seals Fate of Enemy Nations

By KANAE TANAKA
(Chuo Koron)

As the War of Greater East Asia has entered on its second stage, the cry is growing louder for the need for direct greater attention to the China problem. The War of Greater East Asia has for its object the establishment at once of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the elimination of foreign influences prejudicial to its establishment. Both in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and in the crushing of the influences subversive to the setting up of such a sphere, the solution of the China problem is of great importance. It has often been said that Japan, Manchoukuo and China form the nucleus of the East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere and it may be noted that the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has greatly increased what Japan demands of Manchoukuo and China in order to bring the war to a successful termination. It is particularly urgent and important for the successful prosecution of the war against the United States and Britain and also for the establishment of the East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere that efforts should be made to improve conditions in China.

Relation to War

Though very urgent and important, it is difficult to settle the China problem speedily, for its solution must necessarily be considered in its relation to the War of Greater East Asia. The China Affair has developed into the War of Greater East Asia, and the establishment of a new order in East Asia, which was the original object of the settlement of the China Affair, has developed into the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, or, to put it in another way, the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia. The original object of promoting the common existence and common prosperity of Japan, Manchoukuo and China has become converted into that of advancing the common prosperity of all peoples in the extensive areas of Greater East Asia.

The settlement of the China Affair does not lie simply in the termination of the state of war in China; it lies in the solution of the China problem. The solution of the China problem does not simply mean the cessation of hostilities between Japan and China. It means that China becomes a member State of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere so as to contribute to the common prosperity of Greater East Asia as a whole.

Problem of Constitution

The question is how the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be constituted. Japan will be the leader of the extensive area of Greater East Asia or the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and under her leadership various States and regions will each find its own proper place. The component States or regions must be amenable to Japan's guidance. This is important for the successful setting up of the co-prosperity structure and for the development of common prosperity. The selfish freedom of all States and regions within the Co-Prosperity structure must necessarily be put under restraint.

It will necessarily take a long time and an enormous amount of energy to establish an extensive co-prosperity sphere of this kind, and the task cannot be achieved, if Japan alone is called upon to make all sorts of sacrifices and if the task is left in Japan's sole hands. The War of Greater East Asia which aims at the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is now at its height and Japan is carrying on a desperate struggle with the United States and Britain. The success or failure of the work of establishing the projected Co-Prosperity Sphere depends on the issue of this war. At the present stage of the war, therefore, it is of prime importance to do everything possible to prosecute the war successfully. In her war with the formidable foes, Japan is trying to save the various countries and regions in Greater East Asia from the baneful Anglo-American influence so as to enable them to join the Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the moment, Japan and her people are bearing all sacrifices involved. The brave Japanese Forces are scoring one big victory after another everywhere, while the American and British forces are suffering a series of debacles on all fronts. So far as strategical matters are concerned, the program for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is being carried on very successfully.

Cooperation Needed

Inasmuch, however, as these victories are being won and the work of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere is being carried on at Japan's heavy sacrifices it is incumbent on all countries and regions within the Co-Prosperity Sphere to cooperate most vigorously with Japan in the successful execution of the war. Nothing short of security within the Co-Prosperity Sphere would bring peace and prosperity to those within the Sphere and nothing is more important than that all countries and regions within the Sphere should cooperate with Japan in the common cause of defeating the formidable enemies in the shape of the United States and Britain.

China is divided into two camps—"peace-loving China" and 'bellicose China." Politically, the former is represented by the National Government and the latter by the Chiang Kai-shek administration. The Chiang Kai-shek regime was responsible for causing the present War of Greater East Asia and it actually constitutes the first fighting line of the enemy with whom it is in collusion. It is acting the traitor to the true cause of Greater East Asia. The Chiang Kai-shek regime is now nothing but a local government in the hinterland with very limited influence, but the fact remains that its existence is impeding the development of "peace-loving China" and retarding the settlement of the China problem.

Peace Movement Growing

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the relative influences of "peace" and "war" elements in China has undergone a change in favor of the former. This is ascribable not so much to the development and consolidation of the National Government as to the brilliant war results scored by the Japanese forces. In the War of Greater East Asia, Japan is in a position to defeat the United States and Britain on the oceanic front and the Chiang Kai-shek administration on the continental front. Although the United States and Britain are more eager now than ever before to make the Chinese front display greater activity as a second battleline against Japan, the collapse of the Burma front resulted in the severance of connection between the United States, Britain and Chungking. The geographical connection which has been stressed by the anti-Axis camp as its main strong point has been severed. On the other hand, this affords Japan an excellent opportunity of pushing more energetically her campaign of encirclement against the Chiang Kai-shek Administration.

Enemies Defeated

In the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has defeated on the sea the American and British forces which had encircled her. This means the retreat of the forces which formerly menaced the Japanese front of encircling the Chiang Kai-shek administration, culminating in the strengthening of Japan's continental front. As a matter of fact, the Japanese continental front has been extended from Burma into Yunnan. It is noteworthy that instead of exhausting her strength, Japan has added remarkably to her strength of defense during five years of the China Affair. Furthermore, the splendid results of the War of Greaer East Asia have assured Japan of an adequate supply of materials necessary for the prosecution of the war, and it is expected that through the supply of the materials, Japan's national strength in all phases, to say nothing of her military strength, will be increased considerably in the near future. Nor will it be impossible that there will occur before long a surplus of the Japanese fighting strength deployed on the Southern front. The brilliant war results in the Southern areas will thus react on the Chinese front both on the military and on the material sides. It is no longer a dream for the Japanese Forces to attack Chungking, the citadel of the Chiang Kai-shek Administration. Kunming was thrown into consternation at the news of the entry of Japanese Forces into Yunnan. The terrible shock with which Chungking received the same news may also well be imagined.

The object of the disposition of the China Affair is to settle the China problem—a problem which has important bearings on the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. To this end, conditions in China must be improved and for their improvement the overthrow of the Chiang Kai-shek administration is of imperative necessity. If this object is to be attained, Japan's military strength, which is the decisive factor, must make itself powerfully felt.

Thus, the settlement of the China Affair in the sense of promoting the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, demands that the fundamental policy of crushing Chungking be strengthened further, constructive works be pushed energetically in the occupied areas and the National Government be helped to gain greater strength.

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